FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT DENIES MARTINEZ DE HOZ RESIGNATION

PY041733 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1141 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (NA)--At the same time as a high-ranking government spokesman dismissed the possibility of Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz resigning due to his probable disagreement with the measure decreeed by the government on Monday to devalue the Argentine peso by 10 percent and increase the monthly devaluation percentage, it was learned that a meeting the members of the economy cabinet was held that same day to analyze the issue.

A persistent rumor of the possibility that Martinez de Hoz had submitted his resignation was being circulated all day yesterday thus compelling a spokesman of government house to deny the rumor and make it clear that the head of the Economy Ministry does not disagree with the new exchange rate ordered in agreement with future President Roberto Viola.

According to the source of information, "The minister was directly involved in the drawing up of this measure, which was considered necessary for the country to know what to abide by from now until the end of August."

The spokesman also pointed out Martinez de Hoz's "personal and direct" participation in the analysis of the subject, stating that "this dismisses any speculations which could have been made regarding the eventual resignation of the economy minister."

He also pointed out that it was strange that there should have been "adverse reactions to this measures (the devaluation) since it is something all sectors have been requesting."

FRONDIZI ACCUSES WORLD FINANCIAL CONSORTIUMS

PY041536 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata (From our agency)--Arturo Frondizi, former president and head of the Integration and Development Movement (MID), asked that "those people responsible for the economic policies that have destroyed all the means of production not leave the country until they report on their responsibility in their administration."

The political leader delivered a speech to the Lions Club of this city during a luncheon in his honor attended by more than 150 people.

Frondizi, after thanking the people for this honor, said that the current economic policies are "dictated by the world trilateral commission made up of the large world financial consortiums."

Frondizi then said: "The twentieth century is coming to an end. The underdeveloped countries are ready to confront any situation to strengthen their nationality and not be at the disposal of any international boss."

During an informal conversation with reporters, he was asked if his presence in Mar del Palta was accidental or deliberate to coincide with the crisis affecting the fishing sector. Frondizi said: "If I had to look for a place where there is a crisis, then I would have to be in all the provinces."

LABOR MINISTER FORESEES UNION NORMALIZATION

PY041818 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata (Special correspondent)--Labor Minister Llamil Reston said that by mid-year some unions will be able to hold internal elections, but this will depend on how soon the unions submit their statutes and how fast the ministry approves them.

He added: "I believe that we have already set up the overall structure so that this process can be speeded up as needed." Reston made these remarks during an exclusive CLARIN interview. He also referred to his administration and the future collective labor conventions. Regarding union matters, he said that "the worst has been overcome." Regarding a reduction from 4 percent to 2.5 percent in the "salary guidelines" for workers recently approved, Reston said that "there has been a great deal of exaggeration abou this" because, for basic salaries under the agreement, this means 50 percent of the real salary.

He also said that the recent visit made by ILO members was very positive. He said that he still has not contacted his successor, Gen Julio Cesar Porcile, who will take over as labor minister in March. Regarding the delays in granting areas of operations to unions--only 620 have been granted--Reston said that this is because of lack of experience on this matter. He said: "We had to review the request of more than 2,000 associations. We had to review them one by one, classify and verify them, and once accepted, we had to check them to approve those adequately presented."

Asked when the collective labor conventions will be put into practice again, Reston said that "according to the new union law,the unions affiliated to federations can hold their conventions through the federations and those unions which are not affiliated to any federations can hold their own conventions." The minister said: "In order to normalize convention activities, it will be necessary to have normal activities at the federation level: That is, it will be necessary to have an entire activity normalized in order for the first and second level organizations to hold conventions." He added: "Anyway, this is a measure which will have to be evaluated at the appropriate time in accordance with the pace of normalization since it would be ideal for all levels to hold conventions, at least for the first time, simultaneously, or for the great majority to be in condition to hold conventions practically at the same time."

Reston said that "the country's social situation will gradually improve. There have been indications of this throughout 1980 and I believe that the worst has been overcome."

MRS PERON FOUND NOT GUILTY OF FUND IRREGULARITIES

PY041354 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1210 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (TELAM)--Criminal Federal Judge Martin Anzuategui today found former President Maria Estela de Peron not guilty on the charges of irregularities in the handling of reserve presidential funds. The decision, based on moral, political and legal aspects, also freed Julio Gonzalez and Luis Miguel Caballero, former secretary and technical under secretary of the Presidency respectively, of any responsibility in this case.

The decision states that the charges do not affect the good names and honor of the accused. Regarding the former president, the judge ordered her release on this charge. It should be made clear that this measure cannot be implemented because Mrs Peron is being processed on other charges by other judges.

ANOTHER ILLEGAL CHILEAN BORDER MARKER FOUND

PY031639 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] (NA) Rio Gallegos--Another topographical marker displaying the Chilean Military Geographic Institute's shield was found yesterday 12 km from the Chilean border, and more than 500 km northeast of this provincial capital, and is suspected to have been placed by four Chilean cartographers arrested 2 weeks ago, reliable court sources said here yesterday.

The marker, which is similar to one found by a border patrol last week between Fitz Roy and Bonete Hills, was found by another patrol south of Lake Viedma on the side of Campana hill.

The marker has been brought here to be analyzed by Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer who has been interrogating the four cartographers and was scheduled today to interrogate the cartographers' cook and his assistant, which sources say will now probably be put off until later.

The Chileans are being held in Federal Penitentiary 15 in this city.

Instead Pinto today will meet with national border patrol director, General Osvaldo Garcia, in El Calafate, who arrived here yesterday reportedly on a routine inspection tour of the southwest area.

They will proceed by helicopter to visit the Condor Lagoon area where the Chileans were originally found, the sources said.

Accompanying them will be chief of the Santa Cruz Border Patrol, and Commander Hanse Larramendi, who was directing the patrol which surprised the Chilean cartographers.

Garcia is expected to return to Buenos Aires tomorrow.

CHILEAN CARTOGRAPHERS INCOMMUNICADO STATUS LIFTED

PY041530 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1302 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 4 Feb (TELAM)--The incommunicado status of the four Chilean citizens, who were recently arrested by members of the national gendarmerie near Condor Lake and who are being held in Penitentiary 15, will be lifted as of today.

This decision was ordered by Federal Judge Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer to allow defense lawyer Carolina J. de Hansen, who was appointed officially, to start court procedures.

It was also disclosed that no new inquiries would be made today but that corresponding evaluation and technical analysis have started.

In the meantime the arrival in this city of personnel of the Military Geographical Institute who will cooperate in this case is expected.

ARCE GOMEZ EXPECTS U.S. RECOGNITION SOON

PY041919 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Feb (TELAM)--Referring to Bolivian international relations, Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez today stated that U.S. recognition of the Bolivian regime will come about very soon.

In remarks to the press, Arce Gomez stated that although the United States has no relations with the Bolivian Government, all those organizations which economically support the country are functioning. He said that, although private industry has experienced some blocking of funds by banks, with the change in the U.S. Government I believe everything is becoming normal again.

GARCIA MEZA ADVOCATES 'AUTHENTIC' DEMOCRACY

PY032032 Paris AFP in Spanish 0312 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 2 Feb (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza has declared himself an advocate of democracy and stated that it will be fully implemented again when the obstacles which prevent it from being fully implemented have been overcome.

After a speech delivered today by President Garcia Meza in Cochabamba, center of the country, political analysis felt that the military regime has made a promise of democratization without any established deadline in order to improve the regime's image before the Ronald Reagan administration, seeking to achieve the recognition of the United States.

On inaugurating the academic year at the Superior War and Staff College, Garcia Meza added that the armed forces serve and defend democracy, that is, they defend the great majorities and all the people, and that they do so with honor and responsibility. He explained that the military hopes for an authentic democracy that will promote real participation by the Bolivian people and that will respond to the social, cultural and economic characteristics of the nation; but the military rejects the idea of a nominal democracy ruled by an elite.

He finally stated that the military, which has emerged from among the people, is essentially democratic and that serving the nation implies serving all.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF DENIES ARMED FORCES RIFTS

PY050138 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 2 Feb (TELAM)--Gen Jorge Aguila Teran, army chief of staff, said this weekend: We will strengthen our armed forces not only with modern weapons but also morally and spiritually, so that each member will be aware of the importance the institution has in promoting national development. The high-ranking military officer added that the armed forces are working to further the country's military strength by trying to give the best technical training to each officer, so that he can be up to date with technical developments in today's world and, consequently, with the weapons he will have to handle.

Asked about the existence of disagreements within the armed forces, General Aguila Teran said that those are rumors originated in the dark imaginations of decrepit politicians and flatly denied the existence of schisms within the armed forces. General Aguila Teran concluded by announcing that in 1981 military border units will be reinforced, especially in some key points for national security.

PINOCHET APPOINTS NEW MEMBERS OF STATE COUNCIL

PY041802 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Through decree No 170 issued on 3 February 1981, the president has accepted the resignation submitted by Jorge Alessandri as president of the Council of State. The same decree establishes that in his capacity as former president, Jorge Alessandri is still a member of the Council of State.

Decree No 170 also establishes that the government has accepted the resignation submitted by former Minister Juan de Dios Carmona as a member of the Council of State and that he will be replaced by Miguel Schweitzer (Spike) who has also been appointed president of the Council of State.

Moreover, the decree establishes that the government has accepted the resignation submitted by Hector Humeres, the former comptroller general, as a member of the Council of State.

The decree is signed by President Augusto Pinochet and by Justice Minister Monica Madariaga.

SQUATTERS EVACUATE EMBASSY; NO LEGAL ACTION PLANNED

PY041333 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The group of squatters abandoned the Swedish Embassy which they had occupied on 14 January. The 13 minors and 16 adults were transferred in diplomatic cars to their respective homes in the township of (Lavandera), La Granja District.

Swedish Charge d'Affaires Peter Hammarskjold stated: We believe it is a mistake that they used the embassy for their aims. The diplomat further said that it had been a lack of respect for the principle of diplomatic immunity; in his opinion the group had not understood that. Hammarskjold warned that it is now important for everyone to take this into account.

The leaders of the occupants said when they left the embassy that the diplomat had promised not to initiate any type of court proceedings. It should be pointed out that this does not bind the Interior Ministry, which can take the measures stipulated by the laws of the country.

DAILY DISCLOSES CREATION OF ANTITERRORIST COMMAND

PY041532 Paris AFP in Spanish 0603 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 3 Feb (AFP)--The daily LA TERCERA DE LA HORA disclosed here today that the intelligence service of the Chilean military government has started to form a highly specialized antiterrorist command which will start operating next April.

The independent newspaper did not disclose its source of information but there was no official comment or denial regarding the publication.

The command will be made up of 150 men, according to the newspaper, are the elite of the police and security forces.

The article stated that this measure was ordered by the Defense Ministry in view of the violent actions which have affected this capital and other Chilean cities lately and which have been attributed to the leftist Militias of the Popular Resistance (MPR).

REITERATION OF POSITION ON STATUS OF ARBITRATORS

PA041406 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] As of early this morning the consultative meeting of foreign ministers of the hemisphere has been unable to reach agreement on a solution to the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict. Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca called a recess at 0230 when he realized that the arbitrators were not succeeding in narrowing the gap between the positions of the warring sides. A new meeting has been scheduled for today at 1300.

At last night's session, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverdi said, among other things:

[Begin recording] On matters of boundaries, gentlemen, we have always talked with Peru at gunpoint, always faced with its military foot forward [progresos], the same way we are talking today faced by its missiles, and I would not want to return to previous circumstances. I do not wish to say within which Ecuadorean and Peruvian panorama, within which social panorama, this entire matter falls. We should always ask Peru why it refuses to talk each time there is a problem.

[Word indistinct] to accept an OAS investigative commission, Peru responded that it had to dislodge the Ecuadoreans first. The same dispatch says Peru used Mirage and Sukhoi planes and (Katia) helicopters. Gentlemen, I would like to ask those present here at this moment: What is the OAS doing? What can the OAS do?

Gentlemen, that is why an investigation is necessary. An investigation is necessary and, therefore, this commission cannot limit itself to a [word indistinct] saying firing has ceased here and we will leave in so many days.

I expressly safeguard Ecuador's position because, of course, whatever planes or helicopters used by the four friendly countries here are being used by them as instruments of these friendly countries. The presence of these four friendly countries was formally defined by the four ambassadors in a meeting with me. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PERU-ECUADOR BORDER DISPUTE

Joint Command Press Conference

PY042205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2057 GMT 4 Feb 81

[By Kevin Dunn]

[Text] Lima, 4 Feb (LATIN)--Peru today accused Ecuador of provoking the armed border confrontations between the two countries, thus violating an agreement between generals to maintain without changes the situation in the area under litigation. The agreement, signed in January 1978 by the representatives of the armed forces of the two countries, was revealed during a press conference given by the joint command of the Peruvian Armed Forces.

The military chiefs released the first details of the 5-day war between the two neighboring South American countries which took place in a remote jungle area located 250 kilometers from the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the cease-fire remained in force today in the area while independent military observers carried out their second inspection visit. The fighting, in which Peru acknowledges that it lost one soldier and that three others were wounded, exploded a week ago when Peruvian forces attacked three military posts that were allegedly occupied by Ecuadorean forces.

During the press conference, Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio said that Ecuador had violated an agreement between generals for maintaining peace in the area.

We have maintained periodic talks with the Ecuadorean Army in order to avoid confrontations, Hoyos said. "We meet on the border and we decide upon a series of guidelines," he added.

He indicated that one of the agreements was achieved in January 1978, after similar skirmishes had occurred.

One of the guidelines maintained that the status quo was to be maintained in the area, something which they (the Ecuadoreans) violated, he said.

When he was asked whether similar talks would continue with his Ecuadorean counterpart, he answered: "There is nothing to stop them and it would be an advantage for the two countries, once diplomacy has resolved the problem."

The armed confrontation emerges from Ecuador's historical claim over an enormous area in northern Peru that is rich in oil and which would give Quito access to the Amazon River.

The military chiefs said that the independent observers from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States returned today to the area that was the scene of the fighting to verify the cease-fire. The observers, who represent the four countries that are the guarantors of a treaty that defined the border between the two countries in 1942, carried out their first inspection yesterday. The chairman of the joint high command, Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza Babilonia, said that he believes that the observers will remain in the area for several days.

A similar mission visited the Ecuadorean side of the border yesterday, but President Jaime Roldos indicated that it had been a failure because Peru had threatened to shoot down the helicopter in which it was traveling. Egusquiza said today that Roldos' assertion was based on politics and militarily unacceptable.

He added: It is the four observers from Quito that must verify the Ecuadorean zone; we will not allow anyone to overfly our territory with Ecuadorean personnel on board. Air Force Gen Luis Arias Graziani said that Peruvian planes carried out 107 combat missions during the 5-day confrontation. These included 24 bombing and machinegunning runs during the weekend against military positions occupied by the Ecuadoreans, he said. He added that the Peruvian Air Force had been fully superior and that only one helicopter had been damaged by enemy fire.

The enemy did not have freedom of action. Due to this fact we suffered no casualties or losses of equipment, he indicated. Hoyos indicated that the operation of repelling the Ecuadoreans was of no great scope and that only a limited number of personnel had been used. It was a limited border operation to make the invading forces retreat, he explained. The general could not state the number of Ecuadorean troops that had advanced over the border, but he said that Peru had captured equipment and supplies for more than 300 men. He added that Peru had not taken any prisoners, but that it had buried an undetermined number of Ecuadorean who had been killed in the fighting.

Casualty Report

PY041525 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza Babilonia, chairman of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command, has asserted in Lima that the Peruvian forces only lost one killed and three wounded during the clash with Ecuador in the El Condor Mountain Range. He said that the reports of more numerous losses among the Peruvian troops were untrue.

Observers Inspection

PY041358 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Chilean, Argentine, Brazilian and American military observers have flown over the disputed El Condor border zone. The military representatives of the four guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol should submit their report today to the ambassadors who are gathered at Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia. During their inspection the military attaches from the above-mentioned countries were able to verify that fighting had ceased on the eastern slope of the El Condor Mountain Range.

Meanwhile, Gen (Eduardo Salhuana), commander of the fifth Peruvian Military Region with headquarters in Iquitos, said that the task of the Peruvian soldiers is now one of patrolling and capturing Ecuadorean stragglers. Neither side has released any report on the number of casualties or whether there are any prisoners. Unofficial reports say, however, that there are over 100 killed, most of them Ecuadorean. The city of Tumbes is still under strict military control and there is little civilian activity. Most of the armored units of the Peruvian Army are concentrated in that area.

Overflight Authorization

PY050223 Paris AFP in Spanish 0141 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 4 Feb (AFP)--Peru has authorized the use of helicopters from the guarantor countries of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border treaty (Argentina, Brazil, the United States and Chile) by observers from these countries to inspect the El Condor Mountain Range, where the recent armed clashes with Ecuador took place.

In a communique, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry stated that Peru is thus once again giving proof of its desire to give as many guarantees as possible for the verification of the cease-fire ordered as soon as the Peruvian troops regained control of the area infiltrated by the Ecuadoreans.

Military attaches in Lima from the embassies of the four guarantor countries have visited the area where the armed clashes took place in Peruvian helicopters which only overflew the Peruvian side.

diplomats accredited in Quito have done the same, but over the Ecuadorean side of the El Condor Mountain Range. The Foreign Ministry stated that a commission of military observers from the four countries was authorized today to conduct a detailed inspection of the area in which the fighting took place for as long as the commission deems it necessary to fulfill its mission. The Foreign Ministry added that Peru will take care of its share of the expenses. This announcement was interpreted here as meaning the commission may visit both sides of the border.

Armored Division Deployment

PY042323 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 4 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian ships have carried about 100 tanks, armored cars and support vehicles of the Lima armored division to the northern port of Talara to reinforce the materiel the army has in the region. The shipment was made in three landing ships and a freighter. Two thousand officers and enlisted men of the same division were also transferred to that region. Meanwhile, the navy announced that its combat units continue to patrol the Peruvian territorial sea on the northern coast while gunboats patrol the bordering rivers.

EXPELLED BOLIVIAN EXTREMISTS ARRIVE IN LIMA

PY041927 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 3 Feb (AFP)--A group of six Bolivian citizens who were expelled from their country by Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime for being involved in extremist activities, as is stated in their deportation documents, arrived here today unexpectedly, poorly dressed and without money.

Among those expelled was former Congressman Macabeo Chile, who stated that they were arrested at a mining center on 12 January after a 48-hour strike. The only woman in the group was university student Vilma Huanca. In La Paz, until a few minutes before being deported, they had been told that they would be sent to Chile, but once at El Alto Airport they were put aboard a plane to this capital, where authorities of the migration office put them in touch with personnel of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, ICEM, which has already attended to more than 400 Bolivians who have arrived here in similar circumstances.

BENAVIDES MUNOZ SWORN IN AS NEW EDUCATION MINISTER

PY041935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 4 Feb (AFP)--Engineer Jose Benavides Munoz was sworn in at noon today by President Fernando Belaunde Terry as the new Peruvian education minister. Benavides Munoz, 51 years of age, who had been acting as vice minister of housing, will replace Education Minister Luis Felipe Alarco, who has been appointed ambassador to UNESCO. This is the second ministerial change in the president's team which was installed 28 July 1980. The first one to resign was Transport Minister Eduardo Orrego, who is the current mayor of Lima.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT TO DIPLOMATS

PA032318 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Feb 81 p B-1

[Statement by Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca to the diplomatic corps accredited to Panama on 28 January]

[Text] The promotion of the relations of friendship and cooperation which fortunately exist between the Republic of Panama and the states and bodies you represent deserves the highest priority in the eyes of the Panamanian Government. That is why the Panamanian Foreign Ministry attributes to this meeting with you a significance that goes beyond that of a simple protocol formality.

The occasion is fitting to reaffirm the Panamanian Government's adherence to the principles and goals of the UN and OAS Charters. My country feels that these instruments contain the basic postulates for the peaceful coexistence of the international community on a world and regional level. However, in order that these precepts may have more than just a theoretical value it is indispensable to promote the democratization of international relations and to make this effective within both the UN and the inter-American systems, More just economic relations between the highly developed and developing countries. [sentence as published]

At the Latin American level, Panama will not abandon its role as a center for harmonizing the region's interests and its continuous efforts to promote the unity and integration of Latin America. For this purpose, we feel that it is essential that the economic, social and political systems freely established by the people of each country be respected.

Ideas know no boundaries; they are the heritage of universal culture. However, we do not share the philosophy of those who believe that democracy or revolution can be exported with the help of force. Friendship and cooperation among states can only prosper through the exercise of the right to self-determination of peoples and respect for the principle of nonintervention. Panama reiterates its adherence to the principles of international law concerning friendship and cooperation among states in accordance with the UN Charter, principles which inspire the nonaligned movement. The Panamanian nation bases itself on these principles in working without pause or dismay for full compliance with the provisions of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the Panama Canal which are aimed at restoring its territorial integrity, the exercise of its sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction throughout its national territory and full control over the interoceanic canal on the date and under the terms agreed to.

I must conclude by stating that Panama is striving to honor its universal mission by contributing in a continuous and systematic manner to international peace and harmony.

Within this process, Panama contends that it is essential to put an end to the focal points of colonialism which still exist in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to support the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their wealth and natural resources. In this manner, the way will be opened toward a new international economic order which will only be possible if a rational agreement is reached during the prolonged North-South dialogue to set into motion general negotiations on a worldwide level, aimed at implementing the new international development strategy during the present decade.

It is the goal of the administration of President Aristides Royo that the isthmus of Panama serve not only as a channel of communication between the two oceans but as a source of understanding among peoples at all latitudes.

VISITING DOMINICAN SENATOR VIEWS CURRENT ISSUES

PA040014 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Dominican presidential candidate, Senator Salvador Jorge Blanco, who is visiting Panama, has said that his country and the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] "oppose any intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador."

The leader of the PRD legislative majority told Radio Nacional of Panama "that the Salvadorans must find a solution to the crisis through a dialogue and they must achieve a political agreement to stop bloodshed" in that Central American nation.

The senator added that there is full respect in the Dominican Republic for the democratic institutions as a result of President Antonio Guzman's administration which took office after the lengthy period of the Trujillo dictatorship and the autocratic term of former President Joaquin Balaguer.

Blanco said that the "PRD sector which favors reelection is defeated by the statutes of the party which don't permit President Guzman to run again."

The Dominican Republic will elect a new president in 1982 and the name of Senator Blanco is constantly mentioned and promoted by the most important sectors of the PRD.

Regarding. the Torrijos-Carter treaties, Senator Blanco said that "Panama is fully able to make sure that its sovereignty and the self-determination of its people are respected."

Blanco stressed the solidarity of the socialist international and added that "social peace, stability and harmony are achieved when there is well-being among the people."

Senator Blanco was a member of the commission that negotiated an end to the hostilities in the April revolution, attorney general during the constitutional government of Col Francisco Camano Deno, and is president of the PRD.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE NOTES FAILURE OF OFFENSIVE; PROMOTES AMNESTY

PA050356 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1811 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] After the failure of the general offensive which was announced with great fanfare by the extreme left, it is easy to see that it is bitterly disappointed and is having a difficult time recovering from its defeat. Jose Napoleon Duarte referred to this failure in a press conference and said that subversion had not attained its goals, that the government is not arrogantly speaking of victories and that it appeals once again for unity and asks dissatisfied persons to accept amnesty and dialogue to arrive at what the people want: democracy.

Evidence that subversives suffered an unexpected defeat not only in their armed aggression but also in the call to a progressive general strike is the attitude of many of its members, who are convinced that their struggle is futile and that the alleged liberation struggle is false. They have begun to desert the subversive ranks and surrender themselves and their weapons to various army units and security corps.

The guerrilla deserters are not mistreated in any manner, but are welcomed with all due respect as persons who have repented in time for their illegal activities and have resumed a peaceful and useful existence.

Referring to this, junta President Duarte said at the news conference: The amnesty has been offered since 15 October 1979, since that time over 300 guerrillas have left the subversive ranks. These persons are living peacefully and under the protection of the armed forces in their respective towns. The number of subversives laying down their weapons is growing progressively. Their relatives are happy to see their loved ones return home, and praise the benevolence of the government which only wants the futile guerrilla conflict to end and peace and order to return to the country.

GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES INTERVENTION

PA042209 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2028 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Feb (LATIN)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez today denied the charges that a Guatemala-El Salvador-Honduras axis is being formed to fight the leftist guerrilla uprising.

The minister spoke to newsmen shortly after his arrival in San Salvador on a 24-hour official visit, which he described as a visit of "friendship and to review current treaties between the two countries."

Toward the end of last month, Salvadoran guerrilla groups denounced that the Salvadoran Government is surreptitiously receiving support from the Guatemalan and Honduras Armies.

"There is no Guatemala-El Salvador-Honduras axis," the foreign minister said. He also denied that Guatemalan troops are helping the Salvadoran Government in its struggle against the leftist guerrillas.

Castillo Valdez was welcomed at San Salvador's international airport by the city's mayor, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, who presented him the keys to the city.

The Guatemalan foreign minister refused to comment on the alleged intervention of Cuba or Nicaragua in El Salvador's internal affairs.

"Guatemala's policy is one of respect toward all nations of the world and therefore, I cannot comment on what is happening or might happen here in El Salvador," he said.

The foreign minister will stay in San Salvador until noon tomorrow.

HONDURAS ASKED NOT TO INTERVENE IN COUNTRY

PA041547 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reactionary sectors of the Honduran Army are lending themselves to the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism. These sectors are not paying any attention to the people's and democratic sectors' demands not to get involved in the war U.S. imperialism is conducting against our people. Instead, the reactionary sectors of the Honduran Government and Army are persecuting our fellow citizens.

Yesterday we reported the presence of Honduran troops on our territory supporting the junta's genocidal army. Today we reveal that several of our fellow citizens have been captured and tortured by the Honduran authorities. The reactionary sectors of the Honduran Government and army have even allowed the presence of gangs of the Nationalist Democratic Organization, ORDEN, in their territory, so that they can collaborate in capturing, torturing and killing Salvadoran refugees. It is inconceivable how the darkest sectors have joined forces to destroy the Salvadoran people.

Once more we denounce the complicity of the Honduran reactionary sectors in the massacre of our people.

We also warn those sectors that the Salvadoran people will never permit the presence of Honduran troops on their territory. We demand the right to solve our problems free from foreign intervention.

Hondurans, do not get involved in an unjust war against the heroic people of El Salvador; do not collaborate with the army that in 1969 massacred your own brothers.

RIVERA Y DAMAS CALLS U.S. AID 'INTERVENTION'

PA050106 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The newspaper LA TRIBUNA has reported that Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of the San Salvador Archiocese, said in Tegucigalpa yesterday that the announced U.S. aid to his country can be described as an eventual intervention in the domestic affairs of the Salvadorans. Rivera y Damas, who arrived in Tegucigalpa on Monday together with the Salvadoran bishops to participate in the festivities of the Virgin of Suyapa, made many statements on the situation in El Salvador.

I believe that it is an intervention, he said in commenting on the U.S. aid. In Sunday's homily, I said that the self-determination of the people must be respected and that the principle of nonintervention must be observed and this criteria is valid for judging the shipment of weapons from the United States as well as the weapons that arrive in the country aboard pirate planes, Monsignor Rivera y Damas stated.

Asked if the Salvadoran Church supports the Christian Democratic-military junta, he said: The church has tried to remain a critical distance from the government as well as from the Revolutionary Democratic Front because we fell that it must be loyal to its own identity. The church cannot marry any regime, the prelate continued, or any political organization and assume the defense of human rights. This must be so, he added, not because of fear of following an ideology but because of the Gospel it promotes and preaches.

Rivera y Damas said that he believes that the leftwing encompasses most Salvadorans. I believe, he noted, that this is an undeniable fact, although it is also true that many sympathizers left it last year, but it continues to be strong and is one of the most significant forces in the country.

Regarding Reagan's attainment of the U.S. Presidency and the consequences of a more open intervention in El Salvador, he said: I feel that what must be feared is that the rightwing in the country will gain support, although this may not be so factually, but the rightwing will stress its strength in this regard. I think that ever since Reagan assumed power the rightwing groups have felt stronger and have carried out very well known actions.

The archbishop implied that the international news agencies distorted his homily on the insurrection and the support of the church for it. I was trying to explain in that homily, he said, the church's traditional doctrine regarding situations in which violence must be resorted to. It is true that there is evidence tyranny in my country, but the rest of the conditions are not present because the peaceful means have not been exhausted and the leftwing had, at that time, few hopes of winning but the right to insurrection is legitimate.

Asked about his opinion on statements by Central American leftist groups which described the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador as an antiguerrilla pact, he said: I feel that peace was a need and despite the fact that the present moment is truly one of conflict in El Salvador, now that the leftwing is launching a very important struggle, the peace treaty was the hope of everybody but it has also been a negative factor for the leftwing. It has been correct in viewing the signing of this treaty as unfavorable because the zones of neutrality are no longer in effect, concluded the successor of the late Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero in a report published by LA TRIBUNA in Tegucigalpa.

GUATEMALAN EMBASSY FIRED ON; FIGHTING CONTINUES

PA050323 Paris AFP in English 0255 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Feb (AFP)--Guatemala's embassy here was fired on Wednesday for the third time this week, sources in Guatemala said.

A Salvadoran guard was injured in the machinegun attack, which came as Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo was here on a visit intended to "tighten the ties of friendship" between the two countries.

Guatemalan officials at the embassy at first denied that an attack had taken place.

Salvadoran extreme leftists have accused Guatemala of furnishing military aid to the rightist junta in El Salvador. Guatemala has denied the charge.

The Salvadoran Army, meanwhile, has been engaged in violent clashes with anti-government forces since Tuesday morning in the Conchagua region southeast of San Salvador, according to unofficial reports reaching here Wednesday. There was no indication of the extent of casualties.

A rebel communique, broadcast in San Jose, Costa Rica, charged that "American officers" had led 400 Salvadoran soldiers into battle against the leftist guerrillas.

Reports reaching here said that Salvadoran authorities decided to call for military reinforcements in Conchagua after learning that a large rebel force had arrived there Tuesday morning.

The communique broadcast in San Jose said the government hoped to push the rebels toward a nearby beach, where it had set up machine-gun emplacements.

(In Bonn, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt told foreign reporters that Salvadoran opposition forces were ready to negotiate with the junta to form a "broad-based democratic government."

(But Mr. Brandt, head of Germany's Social Democratic Party and of the Socialist International, expressed reserve about the chances of a negotiated end to the fighting in the Central American country.

(He added that the United States was in a better position to intervene in the conflict than West Germany.]

AIP Report; Bulletin No 25

PA041447 San Jose Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Harassment actions, sabotage and the occupations of towns for several hours continued throughout Salvadoran territory as a prelude to the launching of the second phase of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] general offensive, according to the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY [AIP].

AIP adds that, according to reports received from El Salvador, the FMLN's strategic activities are on hold pending an order from the General Command to start a new phase of the offensive throughout the country.

The dispatch states that it is still not known just when the new phase of the Salvadoran insurgents' offensive will be launched. In the past 24 hours, three powerful bombs exploded at various government offices. In addition, gas stations continue to be the target for actions by the FMLN militias. On Tuesday morning two such establishments were set on fire.

AIP says that apparently all the actions by the militia are intended to hinder the deployment of military troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta and further weaken the regime's economy.

Victor Guerrero, spokesman for the FMLN General Command, explains the events in El Salvador:

[Begin recording] War bulletin No 25. The Information Section of the FMLN General Command informs the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world [of the following actions]:

Friday, 30 January 1981 in Ilopango, San Salvador--Ambush of a Treasury Police truck causing two casualties among the enemy. Demoralized, the Treasury Police turned on the defenseless civilian population, killing three persons.

Sabotage of electrical plant in the (Cucumatayan) neighborhood in Cabanas Department, several ambushes and areas under [guerrilla] control were reported.

Saturday, 31 January 1981--It is confirmed that in actions in Villa del Rosario, Morazan Department, the enemy sustained [number indistinct] casualties. The Salvadoran people lost four of their best sons.

Also on Saturday, 31 January, on the Francisco Sanchez eastern front control of highways and cutting of electricity and telecommunications on the following highways: (Poticala)-Meanguera, Meanguera-Jocoaitique, Jocoaitique-Perquin, Perquin-San Fernando, San Fernando-Torola, Babilonia-Corinto.

Still on Saturday, 31 January, in Chalatenango, 10 mercenaries were executed after a summary trial.

Monday, 2 February--Control of a stretch of Army Boulevard in the industrial sector of San Salvador. A sabotage action was undertaken against the headquarters installations of the imperialist (?Eco) Company. There was a clash with the guards who, feeling desperate, turned on the civilian population, killing two passers-by. Also on Monday, 2 February--sabotage action against three urban transportation units; owned by well-known mercenaries. [end recording.

That was Victor Guerrero, who reported on FMLN activities from somewhere in El Salvador.

CAYETANO CARPIO DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION

PA040500 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Statement by Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], "somewhere in El Salvador", date not given--recorded]

[Text] For many months U.S. imperialism has been nourishing the genocidal machinery in many ways. The bullets that have been paid for by the U.S. taxpayers have killed not only thousands of Salvadorans this year, but people of other countries and U.S. citizens. It must be very frustrating for the honest U.S. citizens who don't want to see their country involved in dirty wars to see that their taxes are being used to massacre U.S. nuns, so that the brutal soldiers who are the puppets of the Pentagon can commit the barbarities which the world is aware of and so they can rape U.S. nuns. This has been possible with the help of the U.S. taxpayers. However, this has been done against the U.S. people's will and against the U.S. people's interests.

It is we Salvadorans, the women, elderly people and the children in the villages, cities, universities and church, who deeply feel the negative aspects of gringo imperialism's policy. Our sons, brothers and fathers are the ones being killed by the bullets, that is to say, being killed by the U.S. military aid.

We can state that there has been increasing aid in the past few months. However, at this time we must indicate that there is an escalation of the U.S. imperialist intervention. All the world can see the steps that imperialism is taking at this time. The Salvadorans and the Central American people are not the ones who want the Vietnamization of our struggle. U.S. imperialism is clearly taking the same steps with which it began its escalation in Vietnam. What does this consist of?

In recent days, a supply of helicopters was approved to immediately come to the rescue of an army that is crumbling and whose aircraft are being destroyed. The sending of helicopter gunships is an attempt to solve that situation even if only temporarily. The army has also been sent an emergency shipment of 10,000 grenades. At this time, phosphorous, napalm and 500-pound bombs are being dropped on our towns, destroying villages, killing and burning our people. This is how Vietnam began.

We are not the ones to blame. The leaders of the Pentagon's policy are the ones to blame. What other signs are there of the escalation? The sending of technicians. We have seen that many officers of the counterrevolutionary Army of El Salvador have been killed. They are immediately replaced by technicians who go to lead the fight in the battlefield.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front is able to charge before the world that we have received precise information that 800 U.S. Army officers and technicians have left Panama for El Salvador this week. This is no longer just mere advice. It is the escalation of the dirty war. It is to get bogged down in blood and mud from which it will be very hard to extricate its dirty feet. The escalation towards a Vietnam is being cruelly promoted by the Pentagon. The helicopters will come, then the technicians and then a large number of men will come just as the 800 who have just arrived and who signify a shameless and open intervention. A following will then come.

It is inevitable that our people will defeat the puppets. It is also inevitable that the Yankee technicians and soldiers who are already arriving in our country will also have to suffer from the actions of a people who are determined to obtain their liberation. The next escalation will then come: The strengthening of those forces which will be dealt blows by the Salvadoran people. In this defense of [words indistinct], thousands of Yankees will be in El Salvador and will be dying like they did in Vietnam. They are not the ones responsible.

The warmongering leaders of the imperialist policy are the ones to blame. The Salvadorans are not the ones who are provoking and wanting a Vietnam-type war. The Pentagon strategists are the ones who have begun to submerge themselves in a dirty war which they will have to leave just as in Vietnam because we are determined to have our dignity and ou self-determination respected, regardless of the cost, to the last man, to the last drop of blood. When a people are determined to liberate themselves and if they have the support of the peoples of the world, no force can stop them.

FDR SPOKESMAN ALLEGES 'MILITARY INVASION' BY U.S.

LD041107 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 31 Jan 81 p 14

[Einar Sandved report: "800 U.S. Soldiers in El Salvador"]

[Text] Few days ago 10 military aircraft carrying U.S. troops landed in El Salvador. To date 800 officers and men have arrived from the United States to take part in the civil war on the junta's side.

These statements were made by representatives of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] who have just concluded a 2-day visit to Norway.

Luis de Sebastian is the FDR's European representative, and Babriel Lara is responsible for Scandinavia. Their Norway visit is part of a broader diplomatic offensive to obtain international support for the liberation struggle in El Salvador.

"The last few days' invasion by U.S. combat troops makes international support for our people's struggle even more urgent," Sebastian said. He sees the military invasion as a direct result of Ronald Reagan's coming to power in the United States and thinks that the U.S. involvement in the war in El Salvador is a further threat to world peace.

"We had expected this direct military intervention from the United States," he said, "but we are surprised that it came so soon after Reagan became president. The invasion shows that troops from Guatemala and Honduras together with U.S. arms and military experts were not enough to stop the liberation movement's offensive against the junta."

The FDR has presented a negotiation package to the United States to end the civil war. However, one of the conditions for negotiations was that the United States stop its aid to the junta in El Salvador.

"The U.S. reply to this is further military involvement," Lara and De Sebastian said. "The reason for this is that our guerrilla movement, the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front [FMLN], is now so strong that the United States wants to alter the balance of forces in favor of itself and the junta before coming to the negotiating table."

At the same time as the FMLN military offensive which began on 10 January, FDR representatives began a diplomatic offensive abroad. The intention behind this is twofold, De Sebastian said, first to create an international front against the U.S. intervention, and second to explain to foreign governments, parliaments and parties what the El Salvador opposition's political objectives are.

The fact that the Socialist International has supported the FDR for almost a year now means that there is a realistic hope of support from some social democratic parties and governments. Luis de Sebastian was favorably received by Bruno Kreisky in Austria and reckons on the West German SPD [Social Democratic Party] as an important part of the international support. In addition, the FDR has had talks with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and considers Canada a member of an anti-intervention front together with Mexico, Panama, Ecuador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Grenada and Cuba.

"As far as Europe is concerned," Dr Sebastian said, "we understand that it can be difficult for governments to protest openly against U.S. policy in El Salvador, considering the strong U.S. position--especially militarily--in Europe."

However, he said that he hopes that the Norwegian Government will give the same support that the Labor Party has given as a member of the Socialist International. In Oslo Lara and De Sebastian have held talks with the Foreign Ministry, the Labor Party Storting group and Party Secretary Ivar Leveraas.

"We think it important to explain to Europe that we want to create a national, independent society, not dependent on superpower alliances, and that the new El Salvador will be based on pluralist democracy," De Sebastian said. He also said that the present army supports a democratic society. "We would like a political solution like that in Zimbabwe," he said.

Gabriel Lara claimed that the guerrilla movement now controls a solid 20 percent of the country and that it could have achieved a military victory if it had wanted to. "But we needed to have a guarantee that the United States would not intervene immediately, and it is for this that we are now working through diplomatic channels abroad."

The FDR representatives stressed that a government in exile will not be formed but, when the time is right, an opposition government will be formed in El Salvador. The diplomatic work abroad is at present being carried out by seven members of the FMLN and FDR.

FMLN'S ROBERTO ROCA SAYS NO WEAPONS AID RECEIVED

PA041829 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Third part of interview held "somewhere in El Salvador" with Roberto Roca, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, by unidentified Latin American journalist; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander, there exist [words indistinct] but I want to ask a specific question: Does the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front receive weapons assistance from the Nicaraguan Government or any other government?

[Answer] I will answer your question very simply. In a single word, no! We do not receive assistance from the government. I want to add that our fundamental arms base lies in the weapons that the enemy has. The junta said a great deal on this topic. However, the junta has not been able to prove anything because it cannot, because it not possible to demonstrate it, because the Salvadoran people are making use of the very same weapons U.S. imperialism is giving to the junta, to combat the genocidal plans promoted by the junta. And in this aspect, we can say that we do not need the assistance of any government as far as weapons are concerned. We do want the assistance of the governments in blocking intervention and contributing to lessening social cost, that is, the blood shed by the Salvadoran people in this liberation process. In this way we do receive assistance, not only by the people but by some governments as concerns diplomatic and popular support. But as for arms, we do not go beyond disarming the enemy.

Of course, we also have a complete weapons industry. Most of the mines and explosives used in El Salvador are homemade. They are made in the zones under revolutionary control. We are increasingly perfecting our techniques in this sense. We have improved our resources and possibilities, and the dictatorship has been incapable of preventing us from making these weapons in areas under our control.

[Question] Commander, are there liberated zones in El Salvador?

[Answer] Politically liberated zones have existed for a long time. Here we must distinguish between the liberated zones, considering the particular situation of El Salvador, and what has been conceived of as a liberated zone, considering the particular situation of the revolutionary process. El Salvador is an overpopulated country, with some 20,000 sq km and 5 million people, and is virtually all plains, with no mountains or thick jungles. Given this, the liberation of a zone is determined more by the ability of the revolutionary forces to exercise effective political control of the people and of the zone--which is becoming more extensive--than by the possibility of impeding at all times the entry of enemy forces into these territories.

In reality among those zones we consider liberated--liberated substantially and politically and whose population is incorporated in one way or another into the revolutionary struggle--we repeat, in this zone, liberation is determined by political control. Militarily, we know when to evade the enemy, know how to attack when we must, know how to prevent their entry when we must, using guerrilla tactics or other methods by our regular troops in those zones.

At this moment, following the 10 January offensive, these zones have been expanded and are being consolidated. Therefore, we can affirm that liberated zones exist, but until such time as the revolutionary triumph is defeined totally, these zones will continue to be scenes of military dispute, and what guarantees their status as liberated zones is the political control the FMLN has. The enemy uses aircraft and artillery, yet it cannot demonstrate that it has control of those zones. Day after day it has to fight in those same zones.

The most interesting thing is that the enemy holds that there are no liberated zones, but it does not explain why it has to wage systematic military operations in what we call liberated zones. The enemy has to make incursions into those zones. How can it say there are no liberated zones, and yet it prepares military campaigns in the zones, for example, in Morazan, Chalatenango, Guazapa, northern San Vicente, San Vicente Volcano, La Paz Department and Usulutan Department, where we have a firm rearguard precisely due to the liberated character of these zones.

RADIO LIBERATION URGES END TO CURFEW, MARTIAL LAW

PA311743 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The only response to martial law is the legitimate defense of the people. The military-Christian Democratic junta is becoming entangled in its own lies and is further unmasking itself before the people and the international community. In its propaganda, it claims that it maintains full control over the situation in El Salvador and that it has defeated the revolutionary forces, yet it maintains a criminal state of siege and a martial law and curfew that seek to institutionalize its killings.

Regardless of the junta's maneuvers, people must bear in mind that the revolution does not stop, that these are the junta's last spasms and that it wants to force people to give up their unavoidable right to freedom. What this junta is doing has moved the international community. Somoza and Pinochet are nothing compared to this pack of corrupt and criminal rulers, who represent the biggest shame of all civilized countries in the world.

The Salvadoran people know that this government is not legitimate. Neither can it become legitimate. That pack of hounds maintains itself in power by desperately clawing about. It seeks to remain in power only through greater Yankee intervention which helps it trample our soil and massacre our people.

In the face of all this, the people are legitimately entitled to defend themselves. In order to do this, they must take action to defeat the junta's maneuvers to prolong their agony.

No more state of siege or martial law. No more fascist dictatorship. The Salvadoran people to power! Defeat the state of siege and the martial law through the people's insurrection!

'HONEST' OFFICERS URGED TO HELP CREATE NEW ARMY

PA312120 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The army will exist as long as there is a republic, the fascist military officers keep repeating. Since 15 October 1979, when Yankee imperialism carried out yet another maneuver in our country in order to perpetuate repression and retain the power that is now escaping their grasp, we have been hearing the following phrase particularly from the lips of fascist Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, the bloody defense minister: The army will exist as long as the republic exists.

Although it is true that an army will exist, it will not be a genocidal army. It will not be an army that defends particular, imperialist and minority interests. It will not be an army which, led by fascist reactionary military officers, sells our freedom and our few resources.

The army that will exist will be an army of the people, comprised of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, combatants, and by honest and patriotic officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who are already joining our people's struggle and are setting a valuable example that will undoubtedly be followed by many of their companions.

The present genocidal army has never served the people. All kinds of catastrophes have occurred, yet the army has been absent. It has been present, to massacre the people nonetheless. Examples of this are La Cayetana, Tres Calles, 28 February 1977 at Libertad Plaza, 8 and 11 May 1979 in front of the Metropolitan Cathedral, 29 October 1980 in downtown San Salvador and other by now countless massacres which, under the fascist military officers' orders have been carried out against our people by the army and the repressive corps.

It is for this reason that we reiterate our appeal to all honest and patriotic military officers, urging them to join our people's struggle and to construct a new army, which is already being forged in the heat of the struggle for freedom. This new army will be created and will exist to defend the people's interests. It will also be willing to sacrifice in order to stop any foreign intervention.

All honest and patriotic officers joining the FMLN forces will be joyfully received by our struggling people. They will be received with the brotherhood and companionship that emerges and is forged in the battlefield and at work sites.

GUATEMALA

EGP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR 100 ACTIONS

PA041931 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has claimed responsibility for actions carried out in various parts of the country.

According to an EGP communique sent to the media, the clandestine group claimed responsibility for 100 actions in this capital and in the interior over the past 2 months.

The EGP notes that it has seized 63 towns, including six municipal capitals, where they released prisoners and destroyed jails. It also claimed responsibility for the killing of four radio patrolmen, adding that its most recent action was an attack on the substation located in the 1 July suburb in Zone 19 as well as the killing of two policemen.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Oil authorities have set trial periods for the exploration of the Yaltemec oil deposits in Alta Verapaz in an effort to establish the quality and capacity of the wells being drilled. The production of oil for exportation was officially established at 6,000 barrels daily, mostly from Alta Verapaz. This production dates back 1 year when production was formalized and the exportation of Guatemalan oil to the United States was established. Oil authorities plan to boost production in 1981 which will probably double the current production. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Jan 81 PA]

HONDURAS

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON AIRSPACE VIOLATION PROTEST

PA041938 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Press communique issued by the Foreign Affairs Secretariat; date, place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] After confirming that on 27 January a Sandinist Air Force helicopter violated the country's airspace and attacked a military patrol in Alauca, Paraiso Department, the Foreign Secretariat announces that today Angel Fortin Vinence, acting foreign secretary, received his excellency Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras, in order to deliver a vigorous protest note from the Honduran Government over these incidents.

In the note the Foreign Secretariat said it hoped this type of incident will not happen again and demanded the explanations to which our government is entitled.

The Foreign Secretariat also said it deplores these unfortunate border incidents, which do not help create a climate of open friendship within the framework of mutual respect which the Honduran people and government want to promote with the Nicaraguan people and government.

NEW ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS HONDURAN ARMY ACTIONS

PA041354 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] The Popular Liberation Movement [MPL], a new organization, yesterday at noon set of a home-made bomb in Tegucigalpa's central park, in front of the Metropolitan Cathedral.

As it exploded, a large quantity of leaflets were scattered. In the leaflets the MPL identified itself as a "political-military organization of the Honduran people" and condemned "the Honduran Army's intervention in the liberation struggle of the people of El Salvador."

According to several newspaper vendors who were nearby, the bomb was hurled by a young man, tall and dark-skinned, who ran from the scene while several policemen pursued him in vain. Nobody was hurt since the bomb was not very powerful. It is believed it was built exclusively to release a communique, which stated:

The Popular Liberation Movement, a political-military organization of the Honduran people, condemns the present intervention of the Honduran Army against the liberation struggle of the people of El Salvador led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

We condemn the "clique of puppet colonels" who currently control the Salvadoran Army. They have decided to declare war on the heroic people of El Salvador, allying themselves with the Guatemalan interventionists in support of the Christian Democratic fascists of the land of Farabundo Marti.

"Puppet colonels" Gustavo Alvarez, Danilo Ferrera Suazo, Humberto Montoya, Oscar A. Mejia Peralta and Daniel Bali Castillo (well-known interventionist who directed "Operation Speedy" [Veloz] against the Sandinist National Liberation Front in 1978 in support of the Somoza dictatorship) have decided to carry out the interventionist plans of U.S. imperialism.

This intervention counts on the advice of 25 Yankee specialists, most of whom arrived at Toncontin Airport in Honduras on 8 January. Simultaneously with the arrival of the American advisers, all the troops of the Honduran Army in the border Departments of Ocotepeque, Lempira, Intibuca and Valle were replaced by special counterinsurgency units who came from the army mountain training school in Marcala.

At the middle of this week troops of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran Armies carried out a joint operation on the border triangle formed by the Chiquimula, Santa Ana and Ocotepeque Departments. Planes of the genocidal airforce participated in this operation. They carried out reconnaissance flights and bombed groups of refugees trying to cross the border from El Salvador.

In the Honduran Departments of Intibuca and Lempira there were more than five meetings this week of Honduran and Salvadoran officers. Before these meetings, planes of both countries "cleansed" the area. The meetings were coordinated by Capt Mario Meza Palma, military cheif of La Virtud, and Captain Flores Zavala, military chief of Valladolid, for the Honduran Army.

These and other facts, in addition to the millions in military aid for the tottering fascists of El Salvador resumed by the United States this week, confirm the intervention plan of the Pentagon and the State Department, utilizing the puppet colonels of Honduras.

We exhort the patriotic forces to stand up and block the Yankee intervention plan.

The MPL proclaims its international solidarity with the heroic struggle being waged by the FMLN, the vanguard of the Salvadoran people. At the same time, it alerts all the members of the MPL to begin active defense of the Salvadoran revolution whenever necessary.

The armed people will trijmph.

NICARAGUA

PASTORA DENOUNCES SOMOZIST GUARDS IN HONDURAS

PA042305 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jan 81 p 3

[Speech by Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, during rally in Leon on the night of 28 January in tribute to soldiers killed on northern border]

[Excerpts] This is not a threat, we do not usually make threats, but we will not permit others to continue to laugh at our heroes, our martyrs of our revolution, which cost us 50,000 lives and is costing us more lives. And today all of Leon, glorious Leon of the insurrection of September, of the insurrection of June and July of 1979, all of Leon is witness to the four slain companeros who are here. One of them is still in Honduras after the genocidal Somozist guards took him there and tortured him to death.

The companeros fell in an ambush. They were 14 brothers full of life, happy, content with the future of our people. They were ambushed premeditatedly and treacherously. Two border guard companeros were slain along with four companeros who are here and one whom they took to Honduras. There in a diabolical act they killed him after cruelly and frightfully torturing him, as only counterrevolutionaries know how to do.

Companeros, this situation that we are living in here with the three dead brothers shows us clearly that in Nicaragua there is no peace. No matter how much we want peace, no matter how much we fight for peace, they continue to kill us. And with this they are showing us that we are at war and that the war has different fronts, including the front of production; we must maintain organized production by picking coffee and cotton; we must continue the war in all areas, both nationally and internationally.

We are amazed by the position of these Honduran sectors. We are amazed to see that hundreds and hundreds of Salvadoran refugees, women, children and elderly persons who were fleeing from repression in El Salvador were killed by the Hondurans. They control their borders with El Salvador well by killing people who flee from the repression of an army like theirs. They do not control their borders with us, where the genocidal guards continue to kill us. With this position they leave us with many questions, many doubts and many fears. Let us hope that the people of Honduras are hearing us. They as a people are just like all the peoples of the world, noble internationalist peoples who feel for the other workers, for the other peasants, for the other students of America and the whole world. Let us hope that the people of Honduras will do something so that the Honduran authorities will not tolerate these genocidal, criminal guards.

Because the participation and the lives of these Somozist guards in Honduran territory is criminal, the peasants of Honduras have complained about having been abused by these genocidal guards; they have complained that many peasants have been assassinated, about Honduran peasants being killed by these bandits.

We Sandinists speak clearly and concisely. They continue to laugh while killing us; they mock us while they are killing us. This is the only revolution in the world without a gallows, without an execution wall, without a guillotine. We will have to refresh their memory so that they will know what a violent revolution is, if that is what they want.

And this revolution which has not executed anyone, which has not hanged anyone, which has not cut off anyone's head is a revolution which, if you compare it with other revolutions of the world, will appear to be a revolution made by angels!

What do these sellout bourgeoisie, egotistical antipeoples want; do they want a violent revolution? Then they will cry out and grind their teeth. Because if the wind can be measured, if land can be measured, if red corpuscles can be measured and everything has a beginning and an end, revolutionary patience also has its limit! (applause)

How long will we continue to endure with the patience of Job! Until 50,000; 500,000; 800,000 and more Nicaraguans who are ready to die to defend national dignity, patriotic sovereignty, the revolution, our customs die? NO, we are not going to wait and have them kill us all.

Commander Bayardo Arce Castano told you: Since they would have us cry, let us show them that we can also imitate our heroes and martyrs. The worker by increasing production, the worker by working more to produce more, the student by studying more to prepare better for the future of this people, everyone by picking cotton, everyone by picking coffee, and everyone to the militia centers, to the militia training centers, to prepare militarily to continue the war in any of the fields.

Let us from the reserve battalions go to the border where these genocidal guards hide out. Let us show them in this way that today, with more fervor than ever, with more revolutionary feeling than ever, we pronounce our war cry: Free fatherland or death! fatherland or death, we will win! Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always!

GOVERNMENT JUNTA MEMBERS JOIN PEOPLE'S MILITIA

PA042347 Paris AFP in Spanish 1906 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 4 Feb (AFP)--Three of the five members of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government junta enrolled in the people's militias last night and urged the Nicaraguan people to take military training.

Arturo Cruz, Rafael Cordova and Moises Hassan attended their first training session on the grounds of the old Managua Airport and stood at attention in front of one of the platoons.

The three Nicaraguan junta members have adopted this attitude at a time when all able-bodied citizens are being asked to join the militias throughout the country.

Cruz, Cordova and Hassan showed up for training with automatic rifles and other light weapons following an intensification of attacks by counterrevolutionary bands on the border with Honduras, it was noted here.

Nicaragua has lodged a protest with the Honduran Government for the apparent impunity with which these groups operate, it was added.

For its part, the Honduran Government has denounced an alleged attack by a Nicaraguan helicopter against a patrol inside Honduran territory. The attack took place in the area where a Nicaraguan patrol was ambushed on 27 January and 7 of its members were killed.

Cruz said he joined the militias since they were organized but he had stopped participating in them when he was asked to become a member of the government junta in August 1980.

"I am resuming training with enthusiasm, to participate for the duration of the miltiary preparations," the Nicaraguan junta member said.

"I will be a militiaman up to the last day of my life," he added.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega said during a speech Saturday that the government knows 1,000 counterrevolutionaries are in Miami, the United States, ready to invade Nicaragua.

"Let them come," he added, "we are ready to crush them," he noted, alluding to the current state of the Sandinist army and the mobilization of people's militias.

Cordova said during last night's training that "all able-bodied Nicaraguans should join the people's militias."

"I know little about weapons but I am now enthusiastically participating in the military training and instructions on military weapons," said Cruz, who is a leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party.

"As rulers, we cannot send others to fight unless we also go."

The training for the junta members includes tactics, crawling, jumps, movements inside trenches and advances.

The trainers said the militiamen will become members of the reserves, who will participate at the side of the regular forces in the battlefield if an invasion or new clashes with armed opposition groups occur.

SAFE-CONDUCTS GRANTED TO 6 IN COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

PA042314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry press office reported today that the ministry has issued six safe-conducts for Somozists who have taken asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Nicaragua. The safe-conducts issued by the revolutionary government are for Francisco Jose Moreno Morales, Mario Antonio Molino Valle, Oscar Lindo Valenzuela, Victor Antonio Lopez Cortez, Victor Salvador Lopez Cortez and Natalia Mercedes Lopez Orrosco. They will leave tomorrow for Costa Rica which has granted them asylum.

LA PRENSA SEES DIALOGUE AS SOLUTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA292341 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jan 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Dialogue and Peace"]

[Text] Maturity has just opened a door to hope in El Salvador. This time the move seems to have been made by the left, which is reportedly seeking a dialogue with the United States.

When conflicting interests seem to near the abyss of mutual annihilation, when conflicts eliminate all hope, when there seems to be no other solution, dialogue emerges as the supreme recourse of all men.

When fighting over food or territory, beasts bare their teeth and attack each other. Those are their only recourse and language. Man, a higher being, has other recourses, which are precisely the ones that distinguish him and give his species category. Man can discuss, explain, yield, compromise, reach agreements. In essence, man can hold a dialogue.

How many times, when the hopes for a solution had been lost between spouses, neighbors, workers, or countries, has dialogue laid the bridge of understanding that made peace possible.

If we were to divide mankind into two large categories: that of pessimists and that of optimists, we would place among the first those who, unwilling to hold a dialogue, conceive of force as the only solution to contradictions and as the path to progress. Among the second we would place those who lose neither faith nor man's inclination to hold dialogues and who believe that common sense and concord can and should prevail.

The greatest statesmen, the best leaders of their peoples, have been those who, through the apparently impenetrable fog of hatred of antagonisms, have been able to glimpse the ray of light that has led to understanding.

Today, the solution for El Salvador calls for dialogue, for a persevering search for the path that will make it possible to move ahead amid the apparently unsolvable labyrinth that characterizes political conflict.

Obviously, holding a dialogue is difficult because it takes an effort to understand somebody for whom one feels no sympathy, because it makes it necessary to listen, because it requires a readiness to make certain concessions. This is why neither children nor immature people can do it. This is why beasts cannot do it. Only men whose humaneness is very developed can do it.

The solution for El Salvador, the solution for Central America, the solution for Nicaragua, as well as the solution for the world, depends on the extent to which leaders and men who believe in dialogue prevail, and on statesmen faithfully interested in passing through the narrow door that leads to the light.

MIRET CLOSES BASIC INDUSTRY WORKERS UNION CONGRESS

FL041123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Congresses like this one strengthen the revolution; trade unions like this one strengthen the party's work, Politburo member Pedro Miret said in closing the constituent meeting of the Chemical, Mining and Energy Workers Trade Union. The party leader said that the revolution needs strong, prestigious and quality trade union leadership because both are engaged in the common struggle to meet the challenge that the country is facing. Miret noted aspects that must be taken into account in carrying out the work, such as an optimal utilization of installed capacities, raising productivity and the recovery of resources in the productive process.

SELA AQUICULTURE COMMITTEE OPENS MEETING IN HAVANA

FL041954 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Technical Committee for Aquiculture of the Latin American Economic System--SELA--opened this morning at the Triton Hotel in this capital. Participating in the meeting are representatives from Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Nicaragua, which was accepted as full member of the committee this morning.

Mr Juan Jose Cardenas, representative from Mexico and secretary general of the SELA Action Committee for Produce from the Sea and Fresh Water, made the opening remarks. He noted the importance of the edition of the Latin American magazine dealing with aquiculture. Also speaking this morning were Mr Richard (Preston) from Panama, who is acting as president, and the director of Cuba's National Enterprise of Aquiculture, Carlos Baez, who noted the importance of aquiculture as a source of proteins for human consumption. The meeting will end tomorrow, 5 February.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUANS' SUGAR INDUSTRY TRAINING--A group of 15 young workers of the Nicaraguan sugar industry has arrived in Camaguey province to receive a training course in various specialties of our principal economic sector. The young workers are part of the 80 workers from the fraternal Central American country who arrived in Cuba recently to be trained in sugar mills and sugarcane enterprises of Sancti Spiritus, Havana and Camaguey Provinces. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2109 GMT 3 Feb 81 FL]

MILIAN IN YAGUAJAY--Arnaldo Milian, minister of agriculture and member of the party Politburo, has visited farming areas of Yaguajay Municipality, Sancti Spiritus Province. was accompanied on his tour of agricultural development areas by Joaquin Bernal Camero, alternate member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in the province. Milian was interested in the development of the revolution for high production in tubers and vegetables and insisted on the need for high yields per caballeria. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 81 FL]

DORTICOS AT PROVINCIAL MEETING--Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, a member of the Politburo and minister of justice, has congratulated ministry workers in Matanzas for their work in 1980. Dorticos was closing the first plenum of the Justice Ministry's provincial directorate to evaluate 1980. He urged them to work hard to accomplish this year's tasks, including the updating of electoral registers which should be completed for the October election process. One proposal adopted at the meeting was that each worker would give up a day's wages for the territorial militia fund. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81 FL]

SHEARER HAILS NEW CANADA-CARICOM ECONOMIC ACCORD

FL041640 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] The new Canada/Caricom agreement provides a framework in which the Caribbean and Canada can fortify and extend traditional links. This was stated at the joint Canada/Caricom trade and economic talks in Kingston recently by deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer.

Speaking on behalf of the Caribbean ministers, Mr Shearer told the joint meeting that the new agreement recognized the economic relations between the two countries and went beyond traditional trade and even aid flows, "and provides for new forms of cooperation, particularly in the field of industrial development." He noted that it also provided for "most-favored-nation" treatment in trade between Canada and the Caricom region on a direct, bilateral and continuing basis.

"The flexibility of this agreement must now be harnessed to a program of concrete measures," he told the meeting. He went on:

"The Caribbean Community comprises countries at different stages of economic development, but the distinguishing feature of our economies is the similarity in our structural development problems. They have inhibited our efforts to mobilize adequate finance to increase productive capacity and reduce the high levels of unemployment within our community.

"The action which we seek to instigate here should lead to the development of enterprises and industries which will increase our productive capacity and earnings and provide employment for some of the thousands of our young and not so young people, whose lives are being destroyed by their inability to support themselves and their families.

"Caricom countries acknowledge that we must harness our collective wisdom and strength to tackle our social and economic problems. It is our responsibility to provide a better quality of life for our people. This objective underlines the all-consuming concern of our meeting.

Realities

"The process can be profoundly assisted through the strengthening of cooperation between the commonwealth Caribbean and Canada, a longstanding friend with which we have developed enduring trade and other economic relations.

"The approaches to this cooperation must now take account of the realities of the 1980's. The arrangements we enter into must be relevant and imaginative. The traditional approach to development has not taken the Caribbean Community to the satisfactory level we desire to achieve. The partnership we now seek to establish between Canada and Caricom must go beyond this if our young people are to face the future with hope for a better life.

"At this meeting while we are not proposing to pitch expectations too high, mindful of our long association with Canada, we hope to continue discussions with the expectation that a ready understanding of the special problems of this group of small states will guide your policies.

"In our deliberations we should focus our attention on, among other things, levels and modalities of assistance which take account of our special circumstances and unique problems. The agenda of our discussions pinpoints the concerns and aspirations of our group, as well as yours.

"On the trade side we must attempt to come to grips with the fact that traditional trade transactions must now be complemented by the exchange of new elements--technology and capital goods on the one hand and manufactures and semi-manufactures on the other.

"We will be seeking trade terms which are supportive and a natural outgrowth of our efforts on every possible creative front to restructure our economies so as to provide us with full employment and the higher standard of living to which our peoples rightfully aspire.

"In industrial cooperation it will be our task to devise ways of matching closely national priorities with the skills and capital available within our private sectors, but with full recognition of the possibility of joint enterprise between the state and the private sector.

Important Role

"In this regard, we are happy that as our deliberations proceed in the official context of the joint trade and economic committee a parallel meeting will be taking place here in Kingston between some of your businessmen and entrepreneurs, drawn from the Canadian Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (CALAC) and members of our own private sector organisation, the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC). We wish to assure them that we are fully aware of their important role and will be responsive to their ideas and needs as they work together to devise concrete projects for industrial development.

"We have followed with deep interest, the role which your government, and you in particular, are playing in the North-South negotiations, in the preparation for the Mexico summit; in the hosting of the summit of the seven industrialized countries in July this year and in the initiatives which you propose to take at the commonwealth heads of government conference in Canberra.

"While we consider that the North-South negotiations must be maintained within the context of the United Nations, we perceive that these summits could be important instruments for injecting new dynamism and building mutual understanding into the negotiations within the United Nations, and for restoring dialogue where there is now deadlock and misunderstanding."

ANTIGUA

ECCM ENDS MEETING, APPEALS TO UK PORT WORKERS

FL031725 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 29 Jan (CANA)--The Eastern Caribbean Council of Ministers (ECOM) ended a meeting here tonight, reporting substantial progress in their two days of deliberations.

Conference sources said the ministers from the Windward and Leeward Islands ironed out some of the obstacles to establishment of a pool of experts to support realization of the countries' development plans.

The ministers also agreed to the establishment of their new umbrella grouping--the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and have decided to recommend its adoption to their heads of government for efficiency and cost-sharing. They also agreed that the location of its headquarters should be left for the decision of their heads of government, the sources said.

On the question of allocation of industries within the eastern Caribbean's lesser developed countries (LDCS) the ministers agreed that those countries which have not yet set up industries allocated to them, should be given a year's grace, after which failure to establish them would result in redistribution.

The ECOM council expressed concern about the adverse effect that Britain's seamen's strike was having on the economies of its member states, particularly Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent which use British ships to ferry their main foreign exchange earning crops to the United Kingdom.

The ministers took a decision to call on the British port workers to recognize the hardship the strike is causing to their fellow port workers in the Caribbean.

A communique on the meeting is to be issued later tonight.

BAHAMAS

SUGGESTIONS OFFERED FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

FL031345 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Some suggestions have been offered for illegal immigrants who may be apprehended. Mike Smith has the details:

If you are arrested and you are an illegal immigrant who's been in the Bahamas for a long period of time, you have established ties in the Bahamas, you should immediately inform the offices concerned. To substantiate your claim you should provide the name of your employer or other person who knows the facts of your case and can verify them. [Word indistinct] illegal immigrants if they wish to do so, will be permitted to inform interested persons such as business or civic leaders. Any facts which can assist officers in deciding whether an immigrant is a special case, should be brought to the attention of those making the arrest.

Illegal immigrants should be wary of persons who might pose as immigration or police officers, particularly persons who o fer assistance to obtain work permits or residence permits. Arresting officers will produce authorized [word indistinct].

Bahamians who are approached by illegal immigrants for assistance and who are in possession of information which could be of assistance to the arrest of immigrants, are asked to come forward and to make those facts known so that the immigrants can verify any claims which they might make for special considerations.

It is the intention of the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs to ensure that all illegal immigrants are treated in a humane manner. We entreat the cooperation of the general public in this regard, the ministry states. Any exploitation of illegal immigrants will not be tolerated and no effort will be spared to maintain the good name of the Bahamas. Mike Smith for ZNS news.

JAMAICA

SEAGA WARNS ABOUT EXPECTING MUCH FROM U.S. VISIT

FL031715 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Jan (CANA)--The Jamaica DAILY NEWS cautioned those persons who are expecting much from White House discussions between Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga and United States president, Ronald Reagan.

The paper, noting that Prime Minister Seaga was not in Washington on an official visit, said "the benefits of the visit are likely to be more in the intangible area of deeper understanding rather than an influx of hard cash and technology.

"The United States has been kind to this country in the past, a kindness which has been reciprocated by the Jamaican people, but that does not mean that it is going to shower us with millions of dollars in aid and loans," the paper said.

The DAILY NEWS also suggested that in the realm of regional politics "if Mr Seaga is able to transmit to Mr Reagan a realistic understanding of the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the region, the trip would have been well worth it.

"Any such understanding must embrace the recognition that the people of Latin America and the Caribbean are no longer prepared to be treated as second cousins. They want equality. They are prepared to work for that equality, but some of the constraints must be removed," it said.

Noting that Mr Seaga felt the Reagan administration would emphasise the region as a foreign policy priority, the paper said it hoped the prime minister was right, "and we hope that wisdom and understanding will inform that priority."

"If Mr Seaga's visit helps in any way to lift the veil from the eyes of the State Department, remove the blinkers from the senators and congressmen, and encourage the White House to move from sabre-rattling to meaningful communication and assistance, then both men would have earned the appreciation of the entire region," the newspaper added.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 2 MARCH

FL040201 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Local government elections will be held on Monday, March 2d. This was announced in parliament today by Prime Minister Edward Seaga during debate on amendments to the parish council and [word indistinct] act which bring them in line with the amendments made to the representation of the people act before the October 30th general election last year. Mr Seaga said:

[Begin recording] Nomination day will be on Wednesday, February 11th. And this should provide for the statutory period required by law between the period of February 11th and March 2d to enable the system to be geared for the holding of the elections. Mr Speaker, any of the defects that may have arisen in the last election which can still be dealt with in the period between now and the programming of the parish and [word indistinct] elections, we will work on; those that cannot, will be attended to in the period thereafter so as to continue the perfection of the system to a point where it will be without defects in the holding of elections. [end recording]